THE OLD BRIGADE. JACKSON'S FIGHTS

Vivid Recollections of a Surviving Member of the Old Stonewall Brigade.

THE WONDERFUL CAMPAIGN

Previous to the War between the States nearly every town in Virginia had a uniformed, armed and fully officered company of militia. During the trial of John Brown, at Charlestown, W. Va., and his co-conspirators, there were some four thousand of these soldiers to protect the prisoners.

When Sumter was fired on and Virginia seceded Governor Letcher ordered all the troops in the Valley of Virginia to Harper's Ferry, and sent Major Jackson, of the Virginia Military Institute, with a State commission as colonel, to command them.

Jackson was in command until relieved by Gen. J. E. Johnston about the middle of June, 1861. Jackson during May organized these companies into regiments, and when Johnston assumed command he placed Jackson in command of the Second Virginia, Fourth Virginia, Fifth Virginia, Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion and Cummins's Battalion, and the Rockbridge Artillery. These were the troops who at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, were honored with the name of the "Stonewall Brigade."

The Brigade.

The Second Virginia Infantry, ten companies, 600 men, William Allen, colonel; Frank Lackland, lieutenant-colonel, and Lawson Bates, major. These men were enlisted in the counties of Berkeley, Clarke, Jefferson and Frederick.

The Fourth Virginia Infantry, ten companies, 600 men, James Preston, colonel; Kent, Major. These men were from Southwestern Virginia, from Bedford to Bristol.

The Fifth Virginia Infantry, ten companies, 600 men, William Harper, colonel; William Harman, lieutenant-colonel; William Baylor, major. These men were from Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Shenandoah and Rockbridge.

Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion, five companies, 400 men, John Echols, lieutenant-colonel; Grigsby, major. These were from the counties west of the Alleghany Mountains and Greenbrier. A short time after Bull Run this battalion was made a full regiment of ten companies.

Cummins's Battalion, seven companies, 500 men, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cummins; Major, Neff. The men were from Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page.

After Bull Runn three companies were added, and the regiment thus formed was the Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

The Manassas Fight.

These were the troops commanded by Jackson at Manassas, or Bull Run, on the 21st of July. Jackson at the time had been a brigadier-general only three weeks, and was unknown. The troops were holding their position with obstinacy, while Bee's Alabama Brigade had broken badly, and Bee, in reorganizing them, called attention to the conduct of Jackson's brigade "standing like a stonewall," and was killed as he uttered the words: "stonewall."

Name Belongs to Men.

The name belongs to the troops, but Jackson's great military genius afterwards made the name immortal.

This brigade did no more fighting, showed no greater bravery and suffered no greater hardship during the four years of war and famine than did nearly every brigade in the Army of Virginia, and had not Jackson, by his wonderful ability as a commanding officer, been its officer at Bull Run, it is doubtful if the name would ever have been heard of after the war.

Jackson's Modesty.

Jackson always insisted he was not entitled to the name, and that Bee referred to the men of the brigade.

The Rockbridge Artillery, four guns, commanded by Captain (Rev.) William Nelson Pendleton, made up of young men from Washington College and Lexington, was also part of the brigade.

Nearly every man now who served in any way under Jackson, either as major-general or lieutenant-general commanding, will tell you he served in some regiment or command of the "Stonewall Brigade"—why, I cannot understand, as every man who wore the gray and did his duty was entitled to as much credit as the members of this brigade.

Jackson's Men Re-Enlisted.

After the only defeat Jackson ever had, and which was caused by an order of General Richard Garnett, Kernstown, Va., March 23, 1862, Jackson fell back to Mount Jackson.

The Confederate Congress in April passed an act requiring all the men to re-enlist for three years or the war. Jackson, in pursuance of this, during April, 1862, re-enlisted and reorganized his entire command.

The Stonewall Brigade.

The "Stonewall" on April 18, 1862, was the Second Virginia Infantry, Colonel William Allen; Fourth Virginia Infantry, Colonel Charles Ronald; Fifth Virginia Infantry, Colonel William Baylor; Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, Colonel Grigsby; Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, Colonel Neff; Rockbridge Artillery, Cape Pogue, in all thirty-one companies, of 3,000 men and officers. His whole command was a little over 6,000 men. On the 20th of April he left New Market on his cyclonic campaign, receiving reinforcements of Ewell's Division at Swift Run Gap. This division was left in the Valley with Ashby's Cavalry. He on the last of April crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to Meacham's River, and thence to Staunton, where, with Johnston's command, he moved west to Bullpasture Mountain, defeating Milroy on the 8th of May, and driving him into the mountains of West Virginia. Returning to the Valley of Virginia he nearly destroyed Bank's army and trains, and safely reached Cross Keys on the 7th of June, having passed successfully through three army corps of nearly 30,000 men without any loss whatever in this brilliant escape.

In Front of Richmond.

Jackson arrived at Ashland on the 25th of June with 12,000 men; fought his troops for seven days in front of Richmond, and retired to Gordonsville. With reinforcements of A. P. Hill's 15,000 and 9,000 of his own troops, 24,000 all told, on the 9th of August, he fought Pope at Slaughter Mountain; then passed in the rear of Pope's army, fought him at Bristow, destroyed the supply depot at Manassas Junction, and also had a terrific battle at Groveton, without any aid whatever from General Lee. He fought again at Sudley, Centreville and Chantilly; crossed the Potomac, captured Harper's Ferry and Miles's entire army of 12,000 men, and on the 17th reinforced General Lee at Sharpsburg, and on the 19th drove back McClellan's command, reaching Bunker Hill on the 20th of September—one hundred and fifty days from his starting at New Market on this wonderful campaign. His first report received there left him but 9,500 men, having lost, killed, wounded and captured, 15,500 men and officers.

Wonderful Marching.

The Stonewall Brigade during this campaign marched 1,000 miles; crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains four times, and the North Mountains twice; fought on eighteen battlefields, and assisted in the capture of 15,000 troops, and the capture and destruction of nearly $10,000,000 worth of stock. When they started on this campaign they had 3,000 men for duty, fully officered, and when it made its return at Bunker Hill on the 22d of September, 1862, there was less than 300 men left, commanded by a major. Truly a wonderful campaign, possibly none other comparable to it fought during the nineteenth century, or even the wonderful wars of Napoleon and Frederick the Great during the eighteenth century.

The brigade had killed three commanding officers—Colonel Allen, General Winder and Colonel William Baylor—and Colonel Grigsby wounded. During the war the brigade was commanded by Jackson, Richard Garnett, Colonel William Allen, Brigadier-General Winder, Colonel William Baylor, Brigadier-General Paxton and Brigadier-General Walker—all killed during the war except Walker. After the battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse, May the 12th, what was left of the command of General Ed. Johnson, about 1,200 men, were placed in command of Brigadier-General William Terry. Yours truly,

MOSES GIBSON,
Company D, Fourth Virginia Infantry,
Stonewall Brigade.

STORMING ARSENAL EARLY EVENT OF WAR

How North Carolina Took Possession of Uncle Sam's Guns at Fayetteville.

ALL ARRANGED BEFOREHAND

Comic Features of a Mighty Military Manoeuvre—Enemy Fired the Salute.

(Written for The Times-Dispatch.)

The United States arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., was invested by the militia and volunteer soldiery of the town and county, by order of the War Governor Ellis, in the early part of May, 1861—I have forgotten the exact historic day—and the garrison surrendered to an overwhelmingly superior force. Although not quite eighteen years old, the writer "was a large part" of that extraordinary engagement, as Aeneas said to Queen Dido when recounting the stirring events of the siege of ancient Troy. But first the reader will be interested in a brief history of the arsenal, as it was called, though it was really only an armory for the storage of muskets and other munitions of war.

An Ancient Building.

The United States arsenal was built in the thirties, and occupied a beautiful and commanding situation on the heights of Haymount, the western suburb overlooking the town. The east front was taken up by a broad plaza of six or eight acres, about which, in the form a quadrangle, were the buildings, all handsome. Here were the quarters of the commandant and other officials, offices, etc. In the centre of the plaza was the armory proper, an imposing structure of stone, iron and brick, with two field pieces on each side of the main entrance, flanked by symmetrical piles of cannon balls. There was one architectural feature in the plan of the plaza which I have never understood. At the four corners of the quadrangle octagonal towers rose to the height of 70 or 80 feet, with stairways winding in the interior to the top, but if they were ever put to any use I never heard of it. Probably they were only for architectural unity and ornament, like the twin building of the tomb Taf Mahal in India, which Bayard Taylor pronounced the most superb piece of architecture in the world. There lie the ashes of the lovely princess Avor Jehan, said to have been the "Lalla Rookh" of Moore's delightful poem.

Beautiful Surroundings.

West of the plaza was a beautiful grove of oak, hickory and pine trees, composing thirty or forty acres, surrounded by a very high fence—to the despair of the schoolboy with the single-barrel muzzle-loading gun, for it was the habitat in season of great droves of doves and wild pigeons. The plaza was beautified by a green, smooth-shaven lawn, intersected by gravel walks, and shaded by stately, ancient elms. The arsenal grounds were a very pleasant resort in the afternoon for promenade, and a gathering place for the nurses and children. At sunset a bell rang, the flag was lowered from the lofty flag-staff, visitors departed from the grounds, and the big iron gates were shut for the night.

In my earliest recollection the commandant of the arsenal was Captain J. A. J. Bradford, a dignified, well-groomed old bachelor, around whose mahogany it was said his few chosen guests sipped wines and liquors of rare vintage, and tickled their palates with very choice dishes. He was succeeded by Captain Schwartzman, who always reminded me, though a schoolboy, of an officer in the Hessian mercenary troops in King George's service during the Revolution—a sort of Ritt Master Dugald Dalgetty, as described in Scott's "Legend of Montrose." Then came Captain Dyer, and later him Major Laidley.

The Surrender.

A year or more before the beginning of the Civil War a garrison was sent to the arsenal, a company of light artillery, commanded by Colonel Anderson, the next in command being Major D'Lagnel. At the time of the surrender, which I am about to describe, Colonel Anderson was absent on sick leave, and the responsibility of that eventful act was left to Major D'Lagnel. The taking of the arsenal was undoubtedly a matter of great moment and importance, honorable alike to the decision and promptitude of the Governor of North Carolina and the patriotism of the attacking force; but certainly it was illustrated by incidents that were irresistibly funny.

The commander of the besiegers was General Draughon, commandant of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry one of the oldest military organizations in the United States, organized in August, 1793; the second in command was Colonel John H. Cook, commandant of the La Fayette Light Infantry. The troops under arms were the two companies above mentioned; the Pine Forest Guards, a company from the country; Strange's Cavalry, just formed; the Cumberland County militia; and an old, honeycombed, iron six-pound field piece—where it came from the Lord only knows to this day.

People Aroused.

The people of the town were full of ardor and a general eagerness to participate in this glorious service to their country, though it is a remarkable fact that a large percentage of them, both men and women, looked for a bombardment of the place by the garrison, and believed that there would be bloodshed. One prominent citizen took his wife with his horse and buggy, drove out to his summer house, and took refuge in his cellar, like a Kansas man hiding from a cyclone. Even the gray-haired "city fathers" clamored to have a place in this fight for their country; and General Draughon, to satisfy them, formed them into a body of police, with long white streamers bound about their hats. Shade of Mars! Police at the outbreak of war!

It Was All Fixed.

Of course, one company of artillery, however good it might be, could make no headway against a whole surrounding antagonistic world, and it was known to the few initiated that all the details of the surrender had been gone over and arranged the night before by General Draughon and Colonel Cook on the one side, and Major D'Lagnel on the other. But that officer, to satisfy his conscience, and to put himself right with his government, insisted that morning in reviewing his enemy, seeing for himself the number of combatants, their supply of ammunition, etc.

The officer at the head of the county militia was Captain Bulla, one of the most eccentric men that ever lived in this part of the country. He was very tall, straight, lean and muscular, with a clean-shaven face, nearly as dark as an Indian. His invariable salutation to an acquaintance on the street was a wave of the hand, and the words, "Sir, your most," meaning, "Sir, your most obedient servant"—but the captain never wasted words. When Major D'Lagnel reached him in the progress of his review, he asked: "Captain Bulla, how many armed men are in your command?" "One thousand in line, and two thousand in the woods," replied Bulla, with a voice like a foghorn. All this red tape consumed time. The weather was warm and the men became impatient.

Didn't Come to Die.

As Captain Bulla stalked down the front of the line, spitting tobacco juice about ten feet ahead, his rusty sword clanking against his spurs, one of his men said: "Cap'n, how long is this thing going to last? I'm hungry and thirsty." "Sir," replied the grizzled warrior—and his voice seemed to come from the soles of his boots—"you didn't come here to eat, and you didn't come here to drink; you came here to die!" "The h—ll I did!" exclaimed the militiaman, "that's just what I didn't come here to do;" and, shouldering his musket, he strode out of ranks, and trudged across Clarendon Bridge to his home on the east side of Cape Fear River.

For the conclusion of these imposing ceremonies was reserved a scene inimitably comic and farcical. The garrison was to march out with all the honors of war, with safe conduct to Washington city. As the United States flag was lowered and the State flag was about to be run up in its place, Lieutenant Walsh, having charge of the old iron six-pounder, discovered that his piece wouldn't "go off." Shouts of laughter arose from both besiegers and besieged as one of the garrison kindly ran out with a partfire, and discharged the gun, which thundered and reverberated in a salvo to the victors and a knell to the vanquished.

A sergeant in the garrison, John Whitmore, eluded the sentinels the night before the surrender and disappeared. Search was made for him, but he lay hidden in a cabin at the head of Mim's Pond, in the southern outskirts, until the departure of the command, when he enlisted in the La Fayette Light Infantry, which afterwards was Company F in the famous First North Carolina (Bethel) Regiment on Yorktown Peninsula, under General John B. Magruder. He was a machine soldier, knowing only discipline and obedience, and was a splendid drill-master, proving of great service to the regiment. Whitmore afterwards became lieutenant in Starr's Light Artillery, and was captured during a fight at Gum Swamp, in the Eastern part of North Carolina. He was never paroled or exchanged, having gone back to the enemy. But this second desertion was palliated by his comrades under the conviction that the man was in a very close place. He had been taken in arms by the United States government, to which he had sworn allegiance, and his life was the forfeit.

Some years after the Civil War I read an account of a fight out West between a cavalry company and a band of Indians, in which "Sergeant John Whitmore was wounded"—probably the same man.

Sherman Got It at Last.

In the spring of 1865 the arsenal on Haymount was again taken, but then it was the Confederate arsenal, and the victors were the forces of Sherman. I was with the division of General Hoke at the time, but I heard the story when I returned to my impoverished home.

That day was pandemonium. Explosions in blowing up the arsenal building; fires destroying beautiful nearby homes; the rear-guard of Johnston and the van of Sherman fighting on the streets of the distracted city; crowds of disabled men, helpless women, and affrighted children fleeing over all the highways leading to the country; the earnings and the fortunes of toilsome years devoured in flame and smoke; robbery, outrage, carnage everywhere. Sherman said: "War is hell." Who more than he, of all the generals of modern times, made it so? J. H. M.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 1907.

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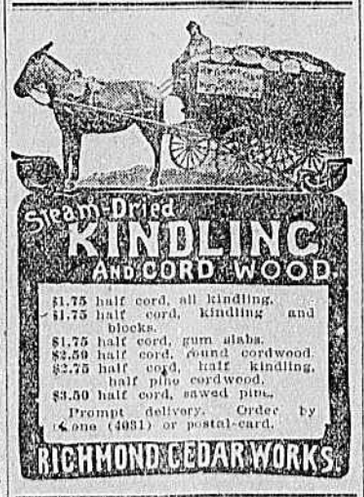

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THE TIMES DISPATCH GENEALOGICAL COLUMN

THROCKMORTON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

This most chivalric and prominent family of the early settlers in the colony of Virginia been recorded by all of their earliest historians as among the foremost for their indomitable spirit, undaunted zeal and matchless energy, amidst all the calamities and vicissitudes of the infant colony, and it is with pleasure that we give a short sketch of them.

The family descend directly from Sir John Throckmorton, whose ancestor, John de Throckmorton, was lord of the manor of Throckmorton, about sixty years after the Conquest. Sir John was a very eminent personage during the reign of Henry V. and VI. In the latter he was under-treasurer of England. From him was Thomas Throckmorton, Esq., high sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, in the fifth of Edward IV. There was the Right Hon. Robert Throckmorton, one of the privy council of Henry VII.; his eldest son, Sir Robert, time of Henry VIII., who also had a son Robert, who was high sheriff of Warwick, time of Queen Mary. The descent goes through two Roberts, Thomas and John Throckmorton, who died in 1614, and was succeeded by his grandson, Robert Throckmorton, who was created baronet, September, 1642, with the arms granted as given above, described as "gules, on a chevron, arg, three bars gemels, sable. Crest: An elephant's head. The more modern crest is now a falcon, volant, ppr., armed with bells Jissant, or, and charged on the breast with a crescent. Motto: "Virtus sola nobilitat." (Virtue alone ennobles.) An older motto is: "Moribus antiquis" (with ancient manners.)

It was through this Robert that the emigrant, Robert Throckmorton, landed on the shores of Virginia, and settled on Charles River, 1637, according to family tradition; but Burk in his list of settlers in the colony during the year 1620, gives the name of Sir William Throckmorton as the first emigrant; yet this may have been a brother of Robert, who must have returned to England, as we hear no more of him. Hening, in his eighth volume, speaks of Robert, and the name of Robert has continued ever since. Gabriel Throckmorton (probably his son), seems to have been the first in the Colonial service, being appointed as lieutenant in Colonel Byrd's Regiment, 1758, and then captain in a battalion under Colonel Peachy, serving from 1760 to 1761. He was granted 3,000 acres of land as captain in the Colonial service, as per the King's proclamation, 1763, and signed by Lord Dunmore, 1770. This Gabriel (or his son) was living in Spotsylvania in 1752. Turning to the Roberts again, we find "Colonel Robert Throckmorton," of Gloucester county, Va., 1769; his wife was Sarah, daughter of a Mr. Cooke, and they had two sons, Warner and Mordecai, and a daughter, Sarah.

Bishop Meade speaks frequently of the Throckmorton family, as having settled quite early in Gloucester county, and were most active in the church; the land on which the parish church was built at Ware, being given by the Throckmorton family, which was previous to 1700; about that year Mordecai Throckmorton was a vestryman in the church there, and Albion, William and John Throckmorton were vestrymen in the old Petsworth Parish of Gloucester.

In 1769 Mordecia Throckmorton was living in Essex county; the name Mordecai, was from Mordecai Cooke, the father of Colonel Robert Throckmorton's wife, and his son, Robert Throckmorton, was also in Spotsylvania in 1793.

William Throckmorton was also mentioned as being in York county, 1785, and participated in the surrender at Yorktown. It is believed that this William, or his son, emigrated early to Tennessee, and afterwards to Texas. His son, James Webb Throckmorton, who was born in Tennessee, 1825, went to Texas and became most prominent in the affairs of that State. Though a Union man, after the secession of Texas, he joined the Confederate army, and was made brigadier-general in 1864. He became Governor of the State in 1866, and was sent to Congress in 1875, where he served until 1885; he died 1894, leaving many descendants in the West.

The family in Virginia intermarried with the Taliaferros, Cookes, Webbs and other well-known families, who having moved from the State, have rendered the name less familiar to the present generation.

Hall.

The first name in Virginia was Nathaniel Hall, who patented 200 acres of land in 1620, near "Martin's Hundred." James River. He is presumed to have been the father of Robert Hall, who came from Bermuda and settled in Caroline county, Va. His daughter, Martha, married Judge Benjamin Waller. Robert Hall had married Mary Tucker, of Bermuda, daughter of George Tucker, who was said to be the grandson, or great-grandson of Governor Daniel Tucker, the first Governor of Bermuda.

The Halls were first from Kent county, England; some of the family settled in Connecticut, 1639, and brought the family arms, being a chevron between three columbines azure, a mullet of six points; a crest of a Talbot's head erased. Motto: Turpiter desperatem.

There were many of the early family in Virginia. The names of Alexander, Ambrose, Andrew, Aquilla, Elisha, Hezekiah, Isaac, John, Leonard, Lyman, Moses, Robert, Thomas and William figured in many counties, seventeen names of whom are found in the Colonial and Revolutionary service of the State. Several of them were also in the ministry of the early church, as we find the Rev. John Hall officiating in New Kent, 1686-1687; and the Rev. Clement Hall being first in Nansemond county, and then in North Carolina, 1752, where he became noted for his energy as a preacher, having traveled 14,000 miles, preached 700 sermons, baptized 6,000 children and adults, many being Indians and negroes, until his health broke down, and he returned to England.

William Hall was in King and Queen and King William Church vestry in 1733, where many of the family resided. Dr. Elisha Hall was prominent in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania county, 1730. He was a celebrated practitioner in Fredericksburg, accumulating much property; he and his wife, Carolana, are recorded as selling town lots in 1788-90. Robert Hall was of Caroline county; he married Mary daughter of Benjamin Hubbard; their children were Robert, John, Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth and Mary. His son, John, married Mary ———, and lived in Caroline on land his father left him; he also sold in 1775 most of his land in Spotsylvania. John Hall and Eliza Ann (his second wife) moved to Philadelphia, Pa., 1798, having sold all their lands in the county. Robert Hall was in Caroline, 1751, son of first Robert from Bermuda.

It seems that William Hall was a merchant from Whitehaven, Great Britain, and came to Spotsylvania in 1763, where he located in Fredericksburg.

In all the notices of the family in Spotsylvania it is to be noticed that they were intimately connected with the Waller family, many of whom settled there, and were evidently descendants of Judge Waller, of Bermuda, already mentioned.

Something About Kings.

A King is a mortal god upon earth, to whom the living God has given powers.

Kings think last of God, though He doeth most for them.

A King should make religion the rule of government, and he should be "the fountain of honor and life of the law."

A King not feared is not loved; his greatest enemies are his flatterers.

A King has the greatest powers and the greatest cares.

He that honoreth not the King is next to an atheist, wanting the fear of God in his heart.

The royal "We" was first used in 1107 by Henry I. in his first speech before Parliament. It was also used by King John, 1207, who first claimed the "Sovereignty of the Seas."

"Grace" and "My Liege" were first addressed to Henry IV.; "Excellent Grace" to Henry VI.; "Most High and Mighty Prince," to Edward IV.; "Highness," to Henry VII.; "Majesty," to Henry VIII; "Sacred," and "Most Excellent," to James I.

The term "My Lord," was a nickname given to deformed and idiotic men, from the Greek lordus, crooked. In feudal times the lower classes humorously called a man "My Lord," by way of ridiculing their superiors. "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France; before which time the Kings of Arragon, Castile and Portugal had the title of "Highness."

"Mr. President" was first used in this country in addressing General Washington at his first inaugural in New York, and has been continued by the Presidents of the United States ever since—indeed, our Republican Congress allows nothing else.

Blackwell.

To "J. N. B.," who stated in Times-Dispatch of August 11th that he is compiling a history of the Blackwell family:

A Blackwell (given name not known) of Fauquier or Culpeper county married a Miss Steptoe and moved to Kentucky, I think. They had a daughter, Steptoe Blackwell, who married Gabriel Freeman, of Culpeper county, Va. (They were married in Kentucky.) She was his first wife, and had no children. I have her handsome wedding slippers, which were given to me by my aunt.

Three years after her death Mr. Freeman married Sarah Harrison, who was a granddaughter of Captain Cuthbert Harrison, a member of the Committee of Public Safety of Prince William county, Va., and captain of the Prince William company of cavalry during the Revolution.

Mr. Freeman and his second wife, Sarah Harrison, had three sons and four daughters, as follows:

1. Thomas Walter, married Miss Short.
2. Gabriel, married Miss Short (sister to above).
3. Frances Barnes, died young.
4. Susan Latham, married E. F. Cowherd.
5. Steptoe Blackwell, married Thomas Harrison, who was for many years City Auditor for Richmond, Va.
6. Annie, married Herman Smith.
7. Bettie, married B. C. Macoy.

Will not "J. N. B." please tell me all he can of this Miss Steptoe Blackwell's ancestors? L. H.

The Hill Family—An Error.

Evidently the writers of the articles on this family suppose that all people surnamed Hill have the same origin, and that all the various Hill families are only different branches from the same stock. This is a mistake. There are absolutely no old, original records to support such a supposition.

On the contrary, Dr. Slaughter's valuable work, "The History of St. Mark's Parish," contains a genealogy of the Hill family of Caroline and Spotsylvania and adjacent counties. This genealogy, which is taken from old parish records, shows that the Hills of Caroline and the other adjacent counties belong to an altogether different family from that founded in Virginia by Edward Hill, Sr. (proprietor of Shirley), in Charles City county, Va.

These two Hill families cannot properly be called "branches of the same family," as there is not the least evidence of any connection between them.

There were Hills living in James City county and in Elizabeth City county as early as 1635, '37, '38 and '43. But there is no proof that any of these Hills were of kindred blood to the Hills of Shirley, Charles City county, Va.

The old tombstone of Edward Hill (Sr.) still stands at Shirley, engraved with his arms and the name, "Edward Hill, died 1700, aged 63 years." Consequently he must have been born in 1637, and could not have been the Edward Hill who was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1644. It may be conjectured that he was a son of that Edward Hill, but as that would only be a conjecture, it is unworthy of a place in any reliable genealogy.

The arms of Edward Hill, of Shirley, which are preserved by his descendants, are those of the Hills, who are Marquises of Downshire, England. Edward Hill, Sr., of Shirley, Va., was an Englishman by birth. He was also admiral of the English fleet in the Southern colonies. He had an only son, viz.: Edward Hill, Jr., of Shirley. There is an oral record (a very old one) which has always been accepted as true, that Edward Hill, Sr., had also an only daughter, who married a Pratt, and who died without issue. Edward Hill, Jr., son of Edward Hill, Sr., married a Miss Williams, a Welsh heiress, N. B.—There is no evidence that she was related to any one in America except her own descendnts.

The only child of Edward Hill, Jr., and his wife (nee Williams) was Elizabeth Hill, who married John Carter (son of "King" Carter) in 1723. Then this especial Hill family became extinct in the male line, and its surname became a Christian name among the Carters of Shirley.

The statement that Edward Hill, Sr., was an Englishman by birth, and was altogether unconnected with any other Hill family in America, was repeatedly made, more than a century ago, by the grandsons of Elizabeth Hill and John Carter, of Shirley. The writer has often heard the great-grandchildren of Elizabeth Hill say that she was the last member of her family in America who ever bore the Hill surname.

It is worthy of note that no relationship was ever supposed or said to exist between the Hills of Shirley and any other Hill family in America until about twenty years ago. It may also be mentioned that there is no evidence that any Hill family in the United States used arms prior to the American Revolution, except the Hill family of Shirley, Charles City county, Va.

READER.

Bates.

The Bates family article of July 28, 1907, needs some correction. Dr. Benjamin and Fleming Bates, of Hanover county, were the sons of Benjamin and Hannah Bates, of York county, Va. Benjamin married first, Tace Crew, daughter of Micajah and Margaret Crew. Fleming Bates married Unity Crew, daughter of the said Micajah and Margaret Crew. I know the above is correct, for these two ladies were own aunts of my father. Tave died leaving several children. Benjamin married Henrietta Maria Pleasants, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Pleasants. The following is a list of land grants given the Bateses for colonial service, as taken from the Land Book:

John Bates	1652-'65	50 acres.
John Bates	1661-'66	50 acres.
George Bates	1661-'79	412 acres.
Isaac Bates	1679-'89	261 acres.
Henry Bates	1679-'89	673 acres.
Wm. Bates	1679-'89	704 acres.
Thomas Bates	1741-'43	204 acres.
Isaac Bates	1743-'45	3,117 acres.
Henry Bates	1745-'46	328 acres.
Isaac Bates	1749-'51	3,585 acres.
James Bates	1756-'62	350 acres.

M. E. C.

We consider the above merely additions and not corrections.

LOW WEEK-END EXCURSION RATES TO NEW JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS,

Via R., F. & P. R. R. and Connections.

$10.00 round trip from Richmond to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Wildwood. On sale Friday and Saturday of each week until September 14th, inclusive, final return limit Wednesday following date of issue. For tickets and full information, apply to ticket agents R., F. & P. R. R.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL TEN DAYS' EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS VIA R., F. & P. R. R. AND CONNECTIONS.

$13.50 round trip from Richmond. Tickets sold for afternoon trains of day preceding each of the following dates, leaving Washington, D. C.: Via Penn. R. R., 8:05 A. M. Wednesdays, July 3d, 24th, August 7th, 21st, September 11th, 25th, October 9th. Via B. & O. R. R., 7:45 A. M., Fridays, July 19th, August 2d, 16th, September 6th, 20th, October 4th.

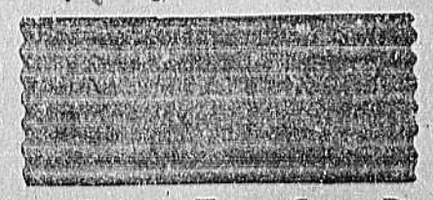
For tickets and full information, apply to ticket agents.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

Baldwin & Brown, 1557 E. Main St. Richmond, Va.

Corrugated and V-Crimp Roofing, Painted and Galvanized.

"Bestoid" Rubber Roofing.
Carey's Magnesia Cement Roofing.
Tarred Paper.
Tin Plate.



Hardware, Lime, Cement, Terra Cotta Pipe